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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo

publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Samuel Spencer

Where will you find the philosophy of rate legislation summed up with a more thorough understanding of all aspects of the question, or with a finer sense of the equities affecting the different interests involved, or with a nobler candor and clarity of statement than in the last public address of the president of the Southern Railway, delivered at Montcomery about one month ago, for the instruction of the people of that part of the linion which he loved and served so well? Consider the subjoined passages from Mr. SPENCER's speech to the Agricultural Association of Alabama on October 25:

" Everything relating to the business interests of the people has been drawn into the arena of excited popular sentiment and debate. The honesty of aductary relations, the accountability of men of great power and great wealth to their fellow men, the regulation and control of so called trusts, and of quest-public utilities, have received the focussed attention and excited the universal interest of the people. Under the influences of their aroused and determined purpose, some gross abuses have been uncovered. Prompted by these disclosures, It is little to be wondered at that the popular fude ment has become disturbed and the conclusion bastily and unjustly reached that all important interests merit popular suspicion and distrust."

The railroad manager's position-his relation ship to the public on the one hand, and to the prop erties he represents, and for the successful manage ment of which he is responsible, on the other-has undergone radical changes in recent years. . . As in the inception of railroad construction the public relations of the properties were largely lost sight of, so now, in reaction, the public character of the enterprises is almost the only thing recognized or considered, and the private rights of the owners are, in the political thought of the day, almost if not entirely forgotten.

Justice, however, lies between the two extremes. These properties and their owners should be required to perform faithfully their public duties under reasonable rates and practices, under full publicity, without unjust discrimination and with out favor for any interests.

"When this obligation is performed, the residuum is private property, entitled to the same consideration and protection at the hands of the public and of the Government as all other private property."

"There is no legal obligation on any one to in west his money in railways or in any other properfles. The action of the investor must be voluntary, and inducements of a safe and businesslike nature must be presented in order to render the lavestment attractive. The railroad manager must rovide the transportation facilities which the susiness of the public demands. To accomplish this he must have the necessary money, and to obtain it must show successful results in the operation of the property-results which will convince the investor that his investment will be safe and

" Within fifteen years the cash value of the South's cotton crop has doubled, the amount of pig tron produced at her furnaces has increased enormously and the product of her coal mines has increased more than threefold. Cotton factories have sprung up within her borders to the extent that more of her cotton crop is now manufactured on her own soff than in all the mills of New England. The total value of her annual manufactures now aggregates nearly \$1,800,000,000. The total value of her agri cultural products is now more than \$1,700,000,000 per annum. Her railroads are no longer weak, disjointed lines, but have been amalgamated into several large, strong, continuous systems, so located and so equipped as to serve advantageously the demands of her growing industry and commerce."

Fundamentally the basis of this improved con dition of the railway properties is financial credit, With a few minor exceptions substantially all of the enermous improvements to these properties and their equipments, costing hundreds of millions of dollars, in the last decade have been made with borrowed money. The basis of the credit on which the money was borrowed was the increased confi deace of the investing public in the substantial growth and the future prosperity of the South, and in the gradually increasing carnings of her railway

With an increase in the price of everything the carrier must buy -with an increase in the cost of labor, of materials, in the verdicts of juries in dam age suits, in taxes-and with decreasing rates, a point must ultimately be reached where the car rier's capacity to meet the public demand for increased facilities must be substantially impaired. if not destroyed. It must be apparent that if there is a continual increase in the units of expenses, with a continual decrease in the units of revenue, the financial strength of the enterprise cannot survive

"The underlying basis of all credit of business enterprises is business success. The sole source of such success in railway operations is earning power from the transportation of passengers and

The rates obtained for the service rendered are therefore the vital consideration upon which the ultimate success of the enterprise must depend.

Unfortunately this question of rates has got into the very vortex of acute political agitation. . . With industrious effort the impression has been made that the carrier is subject to no restraint in the making of rates, except such as is proposed by statute law, and that it can and does act arbitrarily in fixing the charges for the services watch it renders. Nothing could be further from

"The steady decline of rates, ever since railways were inau nrated, while their power and financial grength has increased, is of itself alone a significant if not a convincing fact.

" While much of this steady decline has undoubt adly best due to competition, and to other causes beyond the control of the carriers, a much greater portion has been due to their voluntary and wise efforts to foster new traffic and encourage the development of new territory and new industriesand to widen the markets for the products originating upon their respective lines."

" Capitalization can have no practical effect upor the rates charged in this country. Almost all rates are the result of active and current commer cial conditions arising long after the capitalization of the carrier has been fixed, and which are subject to wide fluctuations, while capitalization often re-

" It is said that railroads have the power to make mar the fortunes and destinies of localities and

sections. If this be true, what is the lesson to be drawn from the great and unprecedented prosperity of the Southern States? Primarily due to the energy, industry and intelligence of the people, it must be admitted that it has not been prevented, and in view of its amazing proportions which are exciting the wonder of the world, it cannot justly be claimed that it has been retarded by inadequate or inefficient transportation facilities."

"The interests of the railroad and of its patrons are identical. One cannot prosper without the other. The railroad must do justice to the people. The people should do justice to the railroad. Their cordial cooperation in the great field of human industry is essential to the public welfare."

can Government the power of the people is irresistible. Upon moderation and wisdom in its exercise depend the safety of life, liberty and property, and the stability of our national institutions. The effort of the patriot should be to see that its use is tempered by an awakened national conscience and that in every national action the virtues of tolerance, moderation and justice are exhibited."

We make no excuse for the extent of these quotations, for they will afford to the discerning a picture of the mind of the remarkable man whose life of public usefulness ended yesterday in tragedy. Those who can read character aright when it is written in autograph will need no further assurance of the uniform sincerity of Mr. SPENCER's mental attitude, the honesty and great energy of his intellectual processes, the sturdiness of his thought and morals. These characteristics that are so apparent in his literary style and philosophic methods of statement and reasoning distinguished likewise the individual in all his relations to others, and won for him not only his just due of admiration and esteem, but also a wealth of personal affection.

The Title Insurance Companies and the Small Lawyers.

Comptroller METZ says that the work on some of the books in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears is eight years behindhand. The employees of the bureau, including its chief, have been so busy doing extra work for title insurance companies that they have had little time to spare for the duties which the city hires them to perform. Documents filed with the bureau are promptly transcribed for the title companies but are allowed to accumulate indefinitely before being entered on the books of public record.

Of course the title companies can afford to pay handsomely for the transcripts, particularly if the originals remain inaccessible to the public. They are receiving upward of \$100,000 a year from the city, largely for information which any competent, title searcher should be able to get at, but which can be supplied now only by a few private corporations.

This sum is unimportant, however, compared with the total earnings of the title companies from their virtual monopoly of data sequestered in the city's archives. In the case of every piece of real estate that is purchased the buyer has to have a search made to discover. among other things, whether liens exist on the property for unpaid assessments or arrears of taxes. The business of searching titles is theoretically open to all, and scores of lawvers in this town formerly derived a comfortable income from it. But owing partly to the state in which official records are kept the business has been gradually absorbed by the title insurance companies.

Much indignant socialistic heard just now about the destruction of the favoritism, in the way of rebates or other advantages, which railroads, under private ownership, have shown toward privileged customers. But here is an instance of a profitable business where competition has been crushed through the failure of city employees to keep up a service for the maintenance of which they receive good salaries.

Absence as Evidence of Death.

The announcement comes from Trenton that Chancellor MAGIE, as Judge of the Orphans' Court of New Jersey, has admitted to probate the will of EDWARD STERNKOFF, formerly a resident of Newark, who has been absent from that city for eight years. The decision is stated to have been based on a New Jersey statute enacted in 1797, which provides that seven years absence without being heard from shall be evidence of death. The case has attracted considerable attention, inasmuch as the property involved is valued at more than \$50,000.

The statute of New Jersey to which the Chancellor has thus given effect provides that any person who shall absent himself or herself from the State for seven years successively shall be presumed to be dead, unless proof be made that he or she was alive within that time. A similar provision of law exists in New York, being now contained in section 841 of the Code of Civil Procedure, which provides as follows:

"A person upon whose life an estate in real prop erty depends who remains without the United States or absents himself in the State, or elsewhere, for seven years together is presumed to be dead in an action or special proceeding concerning the property in which his death comes in question, unless it is affirmatively proved that he was alive within that time."

The same rule, to the effect that a per-

son is presumed to be dead who has not been heard of for seven years, prevails generally, even in the absence of statutory enactments on the subject, throughout the States of the Union which have derived their jurisprudence from the common law of England—that is to say, the law based upon immemorial custom in that country, as explained and laid down by its courts of justice. There is one essential difference, however, in the law on this subject as declared in England and the law which prevails in the United States. In England, while an absentee is presumed to be dead who has not been heard of for a period of seven years, the law does not assume to fix the particular time within that period when his death actually occurred; whereas in this country the established presumption is | into the stock yards. Yet he is not an that the absentee survived until the expiration of the seven years, and if it he will work on the farm and protect becomes necessary to determine the precise time of death it is held, in the beasts. The Hon. JAMES WILSON should absence of proof on the subject, to have itry to have reform and agricultural

occurred at the end of that period.

pressly prescribed in the New Jersey a little weary of seeing another lie nailed statute, the courts of that State have may take a certain satisfaction in heardeclared that its effect is to raise a presumption that the death of the absent nailed. No statistics give the number party occurred at the expiration of the of reformed tik-balans, but the project seven year period and not before. In a of reclaiming them has fruitful possileading case on the subject decided by Chancellor GREENE in 1862 he said:

" It is no answer to say that the probabilities are that the death did not occur at the expiration of the seven years, but at some other time within that period. The time of the death as well as the fact of the death are presumptions not of fact but of law. The law regards neither as certain. It simply declares that the party shall be presumed to be dead at the expiration of the seven years whenever his death shall come in question.'

This presumption of death based on an absence of seven years, which is now so firmly grounded in the common law States of the Union, was unknown to the Roman or civil law and has been rejected in Louisiana, which derives its jurisprudence from that system. The rule of the Roman law on this subject was that an absentee was always to be deemed to be living until his death was actually proved, or until 100 years was shown to have elapsed since his birth. inasmuch as that period was regarded as the limit to the life of a man.

They Would Not "Squeal."

In the Colon Cemetery, near Havana, there stands a beautiful and costly marble shaft known as the Students' Monument. On November 27 Governor Magoon and other American officials attended a memorial service, annually held at the foot of this shaft, in honor of a group of young men who would not "squeal" on their companions. The Bishop of Havana officiated. The incident thus commemorated occurred thirtyseven years ago, but the large attendance, year after year, at the memorial service shows that it is still held in lively remembrance.

In a foolish, boyish prank a group of students from the University of Havana vented their hatred and their detestation of a Spanish official by desecrating his tomb in the Espada cemetery. The unworthiness of the act is, of course, beyond denial. The authorities sought the offenders with a view to their punishment, but the school stood together in tefusing information. Baffled in his attempts to discover the actual culprits, the Governor-General issued a decree that every tenth boy in the school should suffer death. On November 27, 1869, these lads were lined up in front of a building which then stood between the Presidio and the little fortress at the foot of the Prado, and were executed by a detachment of Spanish soldiers.

For thirty-seven years the Cubans have remembered and have have honored that little group of boys who would not "squeal," but who chose an ignominious death rather than violate a standard of honor which is as clearly recognized at Eton and Rugby, at West Point and Annapolis, as it was in the University of Havana.

Tough Characters in the Annexed District.

We didn't want to say anything about it till Thanksgiving Day was over, but something ought to be done to exclude undesirable emigration from the Philippines. Our little brown brothers may not devote themselves to the one great chased by the Money Devil, but they have troubles of their own. In the small manufacturers and dealers through | Journal of American Folk-Lore Mr. ALEX-ANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN describes certain gifted Tagalog characters. The asuang, poetically called the wak-wak by the Visayans, is said to be neither "devil nor ghost." We will leave it to the Hon. FISKE WARREN and the Hon. ERVING WINSLOW, the foremost authorities on devils and ghosts in the Philippines, if the wak-wak is not a born and most ferocious devil. He is a mixture of vampire and ghoul, or as Mr. BRYAN, also a devil hunter and ghost seer, would put it, a cross between predatory wealth and a corporation lawyer. Would anybody but a devil live on human liver? Like the Money Devil, the wak-wak has "miraculous power." Moreover, he is versatile. He can change his form almost as readily as the Hon. BOURKE COCKRAN changes his politics and lifelong convictions." The asuang-wak-wak can turn himself, without legislation by Congress, into a cat, cayman, dog or any other animal; and great are his facilities for rapid transit:

" It has the power to change its corporal form from human to batlike by a process of division at the waist line, the lower limbs and lower part of the trunk remaining behind, while the upper par grows wings and flies away.

It will be a little consolation to some of us to know that even this accomplished being cannot alter his waist line. That stays with him whether he divides and conquers or stands pat

You are taking a boating trip on the Malaylay River. A gentlemanly stranger, sitting on the bank and reading the Hon. JOHN BUTIN MORAN'S speeches, asks you for a lift to Baco. You tell him that there is standing room only. Just beyond the next bend a cayman sneaks to the boat, knocks you into the water. You make the rest of the voyage in the

cayman. In the words of the folksong: "O, my passion is the river, (Crack him, teeth, crack!) I love scenery and liver.

(Wak-wak!)" The next number on the programme is the tik-balan. He is as beautiful as he

" Variously described, usually as being of super human stature, at least twelve feet, and has horse's hoofs on a manlike body. It is said by some to have great saucerlike eyes, and by others to have a long face like a horse. It has long streaming hair, and the best way to catch it is to drive heavy nails into a tree which it visits and thus entangle

Malevolent, a magician, a cave dweller, and not, we regret to say, a vegetarian. His fondness for long pig has been especially acute since the sociologists went irreclaimable cannibal demon; if caught the crops from stray animals and wild schools established for the benefit of the Although this latter rule is not ex- tik-balan. Meanwhile persons who are

ing that one form of the father of lies is

bilities. From their size and habits they seem born "entertainment" committeemen. The all seeing eyes of the Hon. SAMUEL GOMPERS will not be blind to the chance of benevolent unionization present in these twelve footers. The oko or maomao is "manlike in cannot really buy all the manuscripts of-

shape but has an immensely long upper lip that may be made to cover the entire face." Why have these gifts a curtain before them? The oko is a chum of the tik-balan and a member of the Anthropophagi club. Like an Ancient and Honorable Artilleryman, he dies if he touches water.

Next week the President and Congres will resume the sport of devilling the Money Devil. No good man will deny that no more devils are needed in the United States, so singularly rich in devils, energumens, exorcists and medicine men. A Tagalog-Visayan Devil Exclusion League should be formed at

The suggestions contained in the Grand Jury's presentment on the Police Department are sensible and practical. The police force is too small for the work put on it. Eighteen hundred men, the average number on patrol duty, are too few to cover properly 327 square miles of territory, con taining a population of 4.152,000 and more. Recently a policeman on trial for not putting out a bonfire showed that it required three hours for him to go from one end of his post to the other.

Of the permanent tenure of office enjoyed by inspectors, captains and sergeants the disadvantages are apparent. It resulted from a desire to protect the policemen against arbitrary punishment for political and personal reasons. Its effect has been to make the service inelastic. A Commis sioner's efforts to improve conditions may be thwarted by unsympathetic, stupid or corrupt subordinates through whom he must work. If the Commissioner had power to reduce to lower rank an unsatisfactory officer, he would possess a powerful weapon to compel good behavior. Under presen conditions inspectors, captains and sergeants are too powerful in shaping the policy of the administration, of which they should be the creatures, not the creators or

A Police Commissioner empowered to employ and dismiss men as seemed to him wise would justly be held accountable for the entire demeanor and conduct of his department. If this authority cannot be given to him, he at least should be free to select the commanding officers who are to execute his orders.

BASKETBALL FOOTBALL. Faults of the Old Game Supplanted by

Worse in the New. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The new game, with the ten yard rule making it almost compulsory to use the forward pass or onside kick, which as they are played belong to the fluke class, luck figuring too much and science too little, shows a marked deterioration from the old scientific game. The excitement and interest of 1906 football is of the basketball type, hysterical. In the old game, where by endurance, pluck, science and determination one team approached the other's goal by steady, slow gains, with the other team fighting it every yard, the player and spectator were held in rapt atten-This type of excitement, gradually developing to a well worked up climax either n a touchdown for one team or a stand on the one yard line by the other, is far more satisfactory than the vaudeville interest of American sport of chasing and being particularly noticeable in the Yale-Princeton game, where in the closing minutes of play Yale abandoned the new game and started for Princeton's goal with an air that said Enough of this fooling; let's do something, and might have scored, in spite of the te

> est and excitement All in all, the old game has it all over the new. In the old game points were scored by steady, determined ground gaining, as a rule, and not by flukish kicks and passes Player and spectator left the field with feeling that something had been done, a plan worked out, an end accomplished

yard rule, had it not been for the shortened

CONSERVATIVE. NEW YORK, November 27.

Football Casualties.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I notice that ou call to account the figures of the Chicago I believe that your criticism is well taken. What I believe to be a much more accurate statement of the case, based on the comparative records obtained through clipping bureaus in 1905 and 1906 is that there have been three deaths due directly to football in the United States this year.

I have not seen the Chicago Tribune's figures, but doubtless they include two deaths from heart failure that might have occurred in any sport, two deaths from Rugby in Canada and one from blood poisoning that might have occurred had football never been invented. That accounts for half of the Tribune's list. The trouble is that too ofter when "the overzealous collector of casualty sta tistics" starts out to prove something he allows his

Taking fair statements of the two years into ecount, I find that the "new" football has 80 per cent fewer fatal injuries than the old, and one fewer total injuries; while, most striking of all, the character of the injuries has entirely changed The dangerous injuries to brain and internal organs resulting from mass play are nearly eliminated; the simpler injuries of hard tackies are about the same as before in number, but not so serious. ARTHUR B. REEVE.

Hint for Commissioner Craven

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to e statement made by Street Commissioner Crave at the dinner given to him last night by graduates of the Naval Academy, that he intends to "control the dust nuisance, if possible." may I have space to suggest that if he will have his sweepers, or at least the majority of them, do their work at night instead of in daytime, when all shops and stores are open and the streets are thronged, he will come

pretty near to solving the problem?
This is entirely practicable. W Why stir up the dust when it can do the most harm, and let it lie undisturbed when there is nobody abroad in the streets to inhale it and breathe in the microbes? JORN WILLIAM TALBOT.

NEW YORK, November 27.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Herr Olumke, "a noted statistician," is trying to show that fifty

ears hence Berlin will be the largest city in the

York. He had better revise his figures. They are sadly in need of it in at least one important respect, inasmuch as "he calculates that London in 1953 will have 7,000,000 inhabitants." It so happens that the present population of Greater London—a solid whole-exceeds the figure he calculates it will reach NEW YORK, November -

To the Painter on the Skyseraper Flagstaff My reason counsels me thou art a man, and I must needs believe it if I can, Though on thy airy perch against the sky Thou hast such weird resemblance to a fly o such a dizzy height hast thou attain And such a place preeminent hast gained, A million of thy fellows far below Pursue their lowly tasks, and come and go Unrecked of thee; their lot thou hast outgrown-In thy proud eminence suprame, alone.
May heaven prosper thee, such is my prayer, Who may not share with thee the upper air: Go on and win thy niche among the great; do not envy thee thy high estate,

A READERS' STRIKE.

Plat Muthy Proposed Against the Powers

That Make the Magazines. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the recent discussion between authors and editors in your columns we have seen how some inconsiderate editors rudely write the word "rotten" on the margin of manuscripts; how they "muss them up," and instead of buying send them back, occasionally throwing in a few well chosen words of regret and advice. More recently we learn that certain sassy editors stick pins into 'em.

Then we have seen the editors come forward with powerful briefs to prove that they

fered, even those desirable from every point of view. They protest that they are kindly by nature and love the author. They have declared that they know "good stuff" when they see it, and cannot be deceived; and if any one tries to palm off a classic on them by signing another name to it, they are "onto the game at once, but never "let on" that they are "on." Thus they compound crime. In all the wars between the various kinds of people who supply the market with readreader? Is he ever considered? No. That's why I think the time is ripe for a readers rebellion or a subscribers' strike. Therefore, let us who absorb the circulation form a union. I submit a few planks for the begin-ning of a platform or declaration of principles, which I understand every union must

have before it begins business. For one thing, we want a different propor tion between advertising and reading matter are getting three pounds of ads to pound of reading matter. Too much dead weight. Who wants to hold up a five pound muck rake all the evening after a hard

Then, where is the magazine which furnishes diagrams with its poetry? Not one. Let those who understand magazine poetry stand up. Ah, just as I thought, not one!

The artists have got to do better. Make it a rule that the artist must read the thing he to illustrate and then draw something that really illustrates the text. In a recent number of a popular magazine the heroin is described as wondrously beautiful. The artist has her pictured lying on a couch, with her egg shaped face resting on a lily white hand, while her stilettolike chin points dangerously at the helpless reader. Gee, if this lady ever jammed that chin in the hero's chest that gentleman would sure have a per-forated thorax. We readers don't care for big name in art any more than the editors care for a big name in literature. We want

Years ago, before the magazines go financed, we used to get samples of weekly papers which contained opening chapters o several thrilling stories, each of which ended up something like this: "Lord Hawkhurst burst in upon them, and stabbing Don Juan to the heart, lifted Lady Hawkhurst out of the window, where he held her, suspended the left wrist. Suddenly-this interesting story is continued in next week's Family Companion," &c. This very sort of busines is done to-day, but in a more refined way. For instance, a magazine advertises that i will publish a great autobiography during the year, and thereby secures many subscribers. This is what is done: Whenever the thing gets interesting, one finds a line of twinkling stars, like this * * * * and a footnote stating that the missing portion will be found in the complete book, which

will be published later. "Stung" again. One more point and I am through. Why does every editor think he must have every story sawed to lengths? Looking over the magazines one finds that every article runs from seven to ten pages, no more, no less. Perhaps that is why some of them are so indigestible, not fully grown or ripe. If I had story to tell, it might run from a paragraph to ten or a hundred pages, according to how much I had to say. This "short story" ness will make us all gibber if it keeps up, all of us, editors, authors and readers. And lastly, why don't the editors lay their

fingers on our pulse and discover that we are suffering from Wanderlust, and tell us about what the globe trotters see and do in foreign lands? We need tonic doses of travel stuff with lots of good photos.

W. H. STEMMERMAN. Passaic, N. J., November 26.

VARIUM ET MUTABILE. Caprices of the Promoted Typist Who

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: May make a contribution to the melancholy experiences of the great unpublished? About year ago a minor poet of my acquaintan halves. Here the crowds showed real intersent some verses to a leading magazine They were at once rejected. The dauntless poet took a fresh envelope and redirected his poem to the same magazine. The verses were accepted, paid for and featured in the Christmas issue with a full page illustration Another young writer of a steadily rising reputation submitted a collection of stories to a prominent publishing house onthusiastic letter from the head of the firm asking for a personal interview. young lady," she was asked, "why did you not send these stories to our magazine?" "Mr. Blank," was the answer, "I sent every one of them to the editor of your magazine and every one was rejected."

> These things may seem humorous to those whose living does not depend on pleasing the perverted typists and office boys who furnish the majority of "first readers." I am now engaged in concecting a story which no pist will be able to lay down. So soon as become a purveyor of best sellers I shall brow off the mask and begin the relentless extermination of the promoted typist. s, if I don't become an optimist. NEW YORK, November 28.

The Sale of Literary Goods

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The writer who offers his product for sale should remember that his position in no way differs from that of the seller of any other kind of merchand prospective purchaser likes the goods offered him he will buy; otherwise not. The right of any man to act as he pleases, within the limits of conventional courtesy, toward any one who offers him things for sale cannot reasonably be denied. If an editor asks that manuscript be submitted for his consideration and then treats it with scant attention, or none at all, there may be just cause for complaint. But whoever solicits a sale must content with the treatment which is accorded to any other solicitor of business. The book agent and the life insurance solicitor look upon frequent rebuff and occasional rudeness as incidental and are not discouraged thereby. One success makes up to them for many failures.

That there is a vast market for literary work of nearest book stand to know. The writer who cannot sell in these days, after reasonable perse-verance in intelligent efforts to do so, had better ealize that the trouble lies in his own inability to furnish the goods, and seek another occupation. "The goods" will always sell.

If the above were written from the standpoint of a successful writer it would have no value what-BURLINGTON, Vt., November 25.

From the Portland Oregonian. Portland's Councilmen will soon be able to qualify

as members of the Gum Chewers' Association. Since they denied themseives, several weeks ago. the privilege of smoking while in session because some of them thought it undignified, they have taken to the pepsin and tutti frutti. Yesterday afternoon when the body was in session seven of twelve present were chewing with all their might and main.

A Nutmeg Nightmare. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If a President

the United States should wake up some morn ing with a real genuine old Caligula feeling, could be chop off all the United States soldiers and all the ted States sailors from all connection with the United States army and the United States navy at MIDDLETOWN, Conn., November 28.

Her Favorite Humorist.

Knicker - Does your wife laugh at the right place Bocker-Only at the bright things the baby says,

Best Quality. Mrs. Knicker-Have you any family plate! Mrs./Newrich-Yes, it's all triplé.

TEST FOR CHRISTIAN SCIENCE. A Segregation of Disciples for the Study of Its Processes and Results.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When

medical science and of the comparative value

of medical and Christian Science practice,

open to conviction by the common law of

evidence, which is the last imputation justly

No evidence ever could or ever did modify the

Christian Science practice in the least de-

aree, establish the claims of medical science

or disestablish its own supremacy; for the conclusive reason that it is an affirmation

and claim of an absolute knowledge, which

overthrew the basis of all empirical science

by denying to the sequence of illusory ma

terial phenomena any basis of permanence,

any necessity, thus incidentally knocking the

whole science of materia medice into a cocked

hat and smashing it into smithereens over

By virtue, or rather vice, of this absolute

formula, sold at a penny the pound to all comers, there were sent out from Mrs. Eddy's

schools thousands of irresponsible pupils and past masters of "The Science," with

grant of authority and imposition of mission

to teach the fallacy of medical practice and to substitute for it hers. This Science—a

posthumous granddaughter of Jove-sprang

In only one respect would there seem possi-

bility of the correction of Science practice by the common law of evidence. In the most

hidden in the inscrutable will of God, so that,

kill or cure, equally, the event proves the formula. This sole element of uncertainty

enters into the theory that the cause of the

apparently unsuccessful result may be in the

healer, or as in practice it is always said to

be, in the poor devil of a patient, who can only

deny it in the devil's name, and so damn him-

Now, it should seem a "consummation de-

voutly to be wished," in view of the distress-ingly divided duty which the Scientist owes

to the State and to God, to permit the Scien-

tists, adult, at least, to segregate themselves

unhampered by the fears for ourselves of the rest of us, "lesser breed without the law,"

in a pest community, where they might give magnificent testimony to the supreme worth

of the sovereign formula, and by careful

registry of cases try the comparative merit

of their own healers if, indeed, unhappily,

any diversity of spiritual estate there be

ABOLISH IMMIGRATION.

A Plea for the Exclusion of All Foreign

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The

Races From America.

discussion as to whether the Japanese should be excluded is likely sooner or later to have

national significance. It may broaden into

the question whether not only the Japanese

and Chinese, but all races of foreign people

Our population is more than 80,000,000.

What will it be fifteen or twenty years hence?

Forty or fifty years ago we needed foreign

immigration, no matter from what source

to people and build up the country. That

day is past. Thousands of immigrants are pouring into New York every week from

Europe, and constantly displacing old es-

tablished native Americans. What is the

difference between excluding the Japanese

from our western shores and the foreign

European rabble from the eastern seaports?

in our makeup. There will be an awakening

The naked truth is that the time is ripe

not only to restrict or prohibit immigration

from any one country, but to abolish it alto-

gether. Neither of our two great political

parties has ever touched on the matter because

Talk to intelligent citizens born in this coun-

try and those out of office will express them-

selves as I do. They will tell you the time has

come when immigration should be not only

say, not in a hot headed way, but looking

restricted, but abolished. And I venture to

at this problem in a calm, dispassionate man

ner, that if either one of our two great parties

in the next Presidential campaign would put a plank in its platform pledging itself once

and for all to abolish immigration, that party,

SHORTHAND SYSTEMS.

Graham a Philosopher, Munson a Prac-

titioner, of the Phonographic Art.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SUI

of November 13 a correspondent says that "after a

man has been writing phonography for a matte

of twenty years or so he is apt to find himself writ-

ing a system of his own, based upon what he has

gained from the study of his text books." This is a familiar assertion among shorthand writers.

The average reporter will say: "Oh, I write a sys

tem of my own." Many times this is said in a

manner to convey a double meaning, that the

signs or adopted some special expedients which his

particular needs may require scarcely gives him

To be called a system in the proper sense his

style must possess an absolutely distinctive method of representing the consonants and vowels. Every

shorthand writer possesses the right to adopt any

and he may even go to the extent of making new

use of a certain amount of old material. He writes

the same system, nevertheless, but possibly in-

Your recent contributors have supplied very

interesting shorthand gossip. The rivalry which

existed during their lives between Andrew J. Gra-

ham and James E. Munson was of necessity a topic

influence upon the art was to refine it, and accord-

for discussion after the latter's death. Graham'

ing to his judgment to use every bit of phono

which had never been scaled by the most skilfu

Munson, on the other hand, was a practition

brain of the writer. Munson desired a facile out-

line which could be executed by the nerve centres.

rendering shorthand writing, like longhand, the

From the Hands of Mars.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You say I

to day's Sun that, according to Henry James, the phrase "Hand me a lemon" conveys no meaning.

Since Henry thus condemns it, let us fix the re

It seems to me that Shakespeare, who has en-

riched our language with so many slang phrases, is responsible for "He gave him a lemon." Here

s the way it appears in Act V., Scene II., of "Love"

Frost Pictures.

From the Denver Republican

When winter's hands on window pane Have left their marks in purest white, I seek that head-alas, in vain!— Outlined against the coming night,

A curly head it was—ah, me!— The light played on a golden mass, While tiny fingers daintily Retraced the pictures on the glass,

Each winter, when the frost king's brush Has painted those swift fading forms. I hear that small voice in the bush That sometimes falls in Aercest storms.

"Armado-The armipotent Mars, of lances the

VERBATIM.

Graham placed a great deal of the lab

athority for calling the mixture a new system.

The fact that one has changed a few

AMERICAN.

Perhaps we in the East are too cosmo

NEW YORK, November 27.

C. H. VINTON.

from the brain of Minerva, in armor of

important sense of the theory.

vincible proof.

self utterly.

among them.

should be kept out.

some day.

both are afraid to.

overwhelming majority.

was inadequate to his needs.

self. Graham was a pho-

result of purely reflex motion.

NEW YORK, November 26.

sponsibility for the phrase.

almighty, gave Hector a gift-

Dumain-A gilt nutmeg.

LAKEWOOD, November 29

"Biron--A lemon."

So there you'are.

will bring us.

dividualized.

BROOKLYN, November 26.

with

the ears of its professors, proved asinine.

to be brought against the science of sciences

the language would seem to imply a min

Cornell Wilson talks about proofs of

"KNOCKERS" AND EDUCATION. Foolish Fallacies, and Mischievons Miscon

ceptions of the University. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: No more than any other department of human activity the field of education exempt from the "knocker." It is a pleasure to consider, because it is so easy to refute, the collocation of his stock ideas presented in the November Educational Review. The educational reviews themselves are not always as broad minded as we might desire, and too frequently editors as well as contributors are attacked by that bold, bad, biting bacillus of odium pedagogicum. In the present instance, however, the editor feels constrained to state in a note that two of his writers "are in error in regard to important matters of fact."

The first controverted statement is that of German professor, who declares that the graduate of an American university is on a footing with the Abiturient of the German "gymnasium," or a university matriculant; in other words, that our university education ends where theirs begins. Quite properly, the editor of the Review asserts that the worthy Herr Professor has in mind not our universities, but our colleges. The field of the "gymnasium" in Germany is with us covered by the secondary school and the college. The uni-versities, ours and theirs, grade evenly, the differences being merely such as to fit the

versities, ours and theirs, grade evenly, the differences being merely such as to fit the varying environment.

In the second instance the Review editor states the simple truth when to the thesis that there is "a decay of academic courage," that education is "commercialized," he replies that courage and independence of view are to-day more common than ever before among our educators, and that of the millions of successful Americans not many thousands measure their success in terms of "high finance."

When, some decades ago, E. P. Whipple, whose criticism was in the main both keen and sound, formulated the relative valence of the elements of the material and the ideal in our national character, his dictum that we were growing physically to the exclusion of intellectual development was true; but in the brief period since then it has been decidedly outgrown. It is a myopic vision that sees only our palaces of trade, blind to the richly stored treasuries of our art.

It is a foolish fallacy to say that sport is "the dominating feature" of our university life. Of course the halfback and the crew captain get more applause than the gray haired professor—the professor doesn't want it.

the dominating feature" of our university life. Of course the halfback and the crew captain get more applause than the gray haired professor—the professor doesn't want it, his work is its own abundant reward. Certainly, if we must have comparisons, our "brutal" football is no worse than the German student "due!"

It is a fallacy to say that teachers are underpaid. A good teacher is generously paidin kind. The man who handles money and goods that are valued in money, makes money; the preacher who labors in the spiritual realm gains in spirit, and the teacher who tills that which the natural teacher most desires, his own growth in teaching power. These are substantial rewards, nor are they generally undervalued. Money is not yet our soless measure of a man's worth.

These are but a random few of the "knock ger's" many fallacies. Perhaps they do not deserve notice. They are like thunder without lightning. They do no harm, but they are irritating. It is refreshing to be able to balance against them such cases as that of the distinguished professor in one of our oldest universities who has recently refused an offer of a better paid and more conspicuous position of a better paid and more conspicuous position of a better paid and more conspicuous position whom he fitly represents! As to the "knock ere," verily they have their reward.

New York, November 26.

broken for two thousand years," says Mr. K. Masuda, a director of Mitsul & Co. of Tokio and New York, in the Sun Trade Journal of Tokio for November. The Restoration was an epoch making event from the commercial as well as from the social and political points of view. Taking the total amounts of both exports and imports in the year present Mikado's accession as the standard, and figuring out on the bests of 100, Japan's foreign commerce shows the following growth:

"The Restoration in 1868 formed a new epoch in-

the history of Japan, which had continued un-

Ratio. | Year. 1878 224 1902 2.219 2.219 1888 2.219 1904 2.219 2.718 1898 1898 1.801 1905 3.080 The land of Japan, says Mr. Masuda, has not only a rich surface, but it also contains a vast amounts of hidden wealth. Going back to 1903 (the war

\$300,000; of sulphur, \$470,000, and of other metals and metallic wares, \$850,000. Since then the output of copper and coal has greatly increased. Yes Japan's mining possibilities have only just begun, with Corea and China to hear from. Out of the total area of Japan, which is \$8,107,000 acres (including Formosa and other petty islands). 54,809,000 acres are covered with forests. Compar-

years not being comparable), it is found that the output of copper was worth \$7,700,000; of coal, \$9,600,000; of antimony, \$250,000; of iron wares,

startling and ridiculous as it might seem at ing the topographical conditions of Japan with those of European countries possessing about the first reflection, would be successful by an essing about the same area as Japan, we have the following Total Area. Percentage Japan..... 88,107,000 54,609,000

England 77,109.000 33,028,000 France...... 132,508, 20,741,000 Germany.......... 133,364,000 13,995,000 32.5 F 24.151.000 74.178,000 Hungary 80,725,000 22,198,000 70,821,000 11.111.000 Italy. Austria and Hungary combined have 8,000,000

her Prussian forests, of only one-fourth the area of Japan's. As yet, Japan's yearly output of lumber does not exceed \$20,000,000, and her lumber ex-ports, excepting matches (the chief article made writer has sufficient ingenuity to devise a new system, and that the system he learned at first of this lumber), are insignificant. In railways Japan as yet has only 5,000 miles of narrow gauge roads for the transportation and freight uses of more than 40,000,000 people. Hence

wealth of Japan's forests is very large. Germany

has an annual income of 100,000,000 marks from

purchase of the privately owned railways by the Government for improvement and extension The small ship repair shop of fifty years ago at Nagasaki has become the great Mitsui Shipbuilt ing Yard, helped by subsidies for navigation and shipbuilding. A capital of \$5,000,000 is now and work is supplied to 10,000 men. The yard has an engineering school where 250 students study nathematics and also English from English text books. Only five foreigners are employed in the yard. Ships up to 12,000 tons are built there very few exceptions all the workmen are young men of modern education. American electrical machinery in Japan will have

competitor in the large factory to be built by the Mitsu Bishi Company for manufacturing large tur bines, electric motors and generators. An experi-mental factory at Nagasaki is now making electric motors, &c., for the exposition to be held in Tokio next spring. The same firm is completing large shipyards. The debentures of the Tokio Kisen Kaishi (Orien-

graphic material to the greatest possible advantage. He pointed, yes, led the way, to shorthand heights reporters before his day. Should a Graham retal Steamship Company) and the Kawasaki Dock-yard Company are to be put out by the eight lead. porter fall to attain a rate of speed which he might strive for, he never blames the system, but himg banks of Tokio and Osaka. The two issues are nographic philosopher \$2,000,000 each.

Japanese business men are forming a China-Japan life insurance company with \$500,000 capital. Count Okuma is strongly supporting the enterprise, as is also Baron Shibuwasa, president of the First Bank.

Japan's total national debt is \$1.011.472,367, equi These two men were the pioneer American authors. In all probability we shall not see their o \$20 per capita of a population of 50,000,000. It is thought, however, that Japan's population is nearer 40,000,000 than 50,000,000. Of the debt. like again, because they loved their art for art's We of the present time love it for what it \$221,000,000 bears interest at 6 per cent., \$341,000,000 at 4 per cent., and the remaining \$448,000,000 draws

Japan's fifteen year railway programme will cost \$200,000,000, of which \$175,000,000 will be for new construction and \$25,000,000 for improvements. Subscriptions in Japan to the South Manchurtan Railway shares (100,000 at \$100,000,000 face value covered the issue more than nine hundred times That shows Japan's potential wealth. On the pro rata division a great many have to be content with half a share, and the fortunate ones in that class have to be chosen by lot. That reads like a "land rush" in the United States, but it is a fur:

Forty-five new business corporation enterpris-have recently been started in Japan, with \$52,37 000 (104.740,000 yen) capital. Extensions to coas \$17,000,000 are also made to twenty two co concerns. The largest new industrial enterprise is the Ujigawa Electric Power Company, capital \$6,250,000, but the Anglo-Japanese Bank, capital \$10,000,000, holds the record for new companies

In September Japan's exports were \$18,000,000, an increase of \$4,500,000, and her imports \$37,000,000, an increase of \$4,000,000, leaving a trade gain (the irst for a long time) of \$500,000 tons of shipping entering and clearing in the month 1,400,000 tons was Japanese. The Edumitsu Government Iron Foundry

ploys 6,000 skilled artisans and 1,000 "temperal" (temporary?) hands. In ordinary articles it turns out 90,000 tons yearly, besides 70,000 tons of from manufactures for use in building battleships. When the foundry gets more coal (it owns a coal mine much larger output will be forthcoming.

A German shipping firm at Chemulpo, Cores, has established a regular line between Shanghai. Chefu and Tairen (Manchurla), also another line etween Shanghal, Chefu, Chemulpo, Nagasaka

usan, Wusan and Vladivostok.